

"Dr. Cook Is No Swindler; He Reached North Pole"

—KNUD RAUSMUSSEN.

HAS PROOF OF ROTTEN MEAT INSPECTIONS, SAYS MRS. CRANE

Member of American
Health Association
Makes Ugly Charge
Against U. S.
Government.

SECRET ORDERS GIVEN INSPECTORS

Representatives of Bureau of Animal Industry Vehemently Deny Assertion—Executive Committee of Health Association Hold Secret Session and Neither Affirm or Deny Statement—Government Will Be Asked to Investigate.

How Association Stands

Following a lengthy meeting of the executive committee of the American Public Health Association last night President Sylvester issued the following statement in regard to the charges made from the platform yesterday afternoon against the Federal meat inspection by Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, of Kalamazoo, Mich.: "The American Public Health Association stands now as always for the highest standards of purity of food supplies. The executive committee is considering the matter, and has given Mrs. Crane opportunity to submit the circulars referred to in her address, and will later make a report during this session of the association. "The papers read at any of the sessions of the association should not be taken as voicing the views of the association unless adopted by the body."

CHARGING the Bureau of Animal Industry with issuing secret instructions to Federal meat inspectors to pass diseased animals, that the standard of meat passed by the government at large packing houses was not what the Federal authorities had caused the American public to believe; that the standard has been greatly lowered in the matter of the slaughter of tubercular and otherwise diseased cattle since the famous exposure of 1906, when the present meat inspection law was adopted, and that the result was the effect of the combined influence of the Packers Association, in conference with officials of the bureau, Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, of Kalamazoo, Mich., vice-president of the American Civic Federation, speaking before the American Public Health Association, in session at the Jefferson Hotel last night, stated that she had in her possession photographic reproductions of the secret instructions, obtained by the greatest difficulty, and which inspectors have informed her were to be shown to no one, and to be kept in the strictest confidence.

In addition, she asserted that the inspectors employed by the government were not competent, being in many cases mere boys under twenty years of age, who have taken no special course in animal industry, and that the Bureau of Animal Industry had shown itself to be an unfit guardian of the food supply of human beings.

Assertions Challenged.

The assertions of Mrs. Crane were promptly challenged both by government agents and by members of the association, who expressed the highest confidence both in Secretary Wilson and the Department of Agriculture, and in Dr. Melvin, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Mr. Dorset, a representative of that bureau, challenged the presentation of proof of the assertions made, and after a stormy debate the executive committee of the association was directed to report to day on the advisability of the appointment of a special committee of five to make an inquiry into the whole matter, and to examine the proofs which Mrs. Crane again asserted she had with her, but was not permitted to read in detail on account of the lateness of the hour.

Professor Moore, of Cornell University, a member of the commission which drew the specifications for animal inspection, under which the government is working, was present and defended the members of that commission from the charge made that its

SERIOUS CHARGE MADE AGAINST GOVERNMENT



MRS. CAROLINE BARTLETT CRANE.

OPPOSE ANY CHANGE IN BAYLOR SURVEY

Oystermen Adopt No Resolutions, But Trend of Sentiment Is Plain.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., October 20.

Although the sentiment was almost unanimously against any legislation tending toward the breaking of the Baylor Survey, the convention of several hundred oystermen—planters, packers and tongs—held here to-day adjourned without adopting resolutions or taking any formal position in regard to the important question affecting the oyster industry that will come up before the General Assembly of Virginia during the next session.

Committees were appointed to consider the various matters, however, and when the convention reassembled on the first Tuesday in January it is certain that a lengthy set of resolutions will be adopted for presentation to the Legislature.

The feature of this morning's session was the drawing of the color line, about thirty negro oystermen, who had gathered in the Armory Hall to attend the convention, being requested to withdraw. When a resolution to this effect was adopted the negroes quietly left the hall, protesting against the proceeding.

State Senator Saxon W. Holt called the convention to order this morning in the Chamber of Commerce assembly hall. Mayor Jones delivered an address of welcome. Major James N. Stubbs, of Gloucester county, with whom the idea of holding a convention originated, briefly outlined the purpose of the meeting. When the election of officers was taken up Major Stubbs was unanimously chosen chairman. The major declared amid loud applause that he was unalterably opposed to any change in the Baylor Survey.

The attendance was very much larger than had been expected, and the quarters of the chamber were inadequate to accommodate the crowd. The oystermen were seated in the usual convention formalities were disposed of this morning, and when the body reconvened this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock resolutions outlining legislation desired by the oystermen were discussed. After a lengthy discussion, during which a large number of the delegates expressed their opinions, it was decided to postpone action until the first Tuesday in January, and to hold another convention at that time to receive reports from committees to be appointed.

Referred to a Committee.

All resolutions were referred to a committee composed of James N. Stubbs, of Gloucester; W. J. Kilby, of Nansemond; J. P. Parramore, of Northampton; J. Toomer Garrow, of Warwick; and J. T. D. Quinby, of Accomack. J. N. Stubbs, J. R. Jordan, of Isle of Wight, and T. C. Davis, of Hampton, were appointed a committee to form local organizations of oystermen in every county and city in Tidewater.

It is proposed to make the convention a permanent affair, and to have permanent local organizations affiliated with the State body.

Other officers were elected as follows: Secretary, John R. Drewe, of Accomack; Assistant Secretary, J. C. Davis, editor of the Oysterman; Sergeant-at-Arms, Thomas Sinclair, of Elizabeth City.

General Otis Dead.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 21.—General Elwell Otis, U. S. A., retired, died at 1:30 this morning at his home in the town of Gates, just outside this city. He had been ill about two weeks, but it was not realized until yesterday that death was near. Heart trouble was the cause of the death.

PENNSYLVANIA HONORS HER DEAD

Seven Hundred Survivors of Cold Harbor Unveil Monument.

GOVERNOR STUART
PRAISES VIRGINIA

While Veterans in Blue and Gray Stand Side by Side, Executive of Pennsylvania Lauds Heroes on Both Sides of the Civil War.

WHERE forty-five years ago they had participated in General Grant's terrific onslaught of 133,000 fighting men on Lee's scant 65,000 troops, in a vain endeavor to move on to Richmond, 700 survivors of seventy-nine Pennsylvania regiments—infantry, cavalry and infantry—yesterday afternoon witnessed the unveiling of a monument at Cold Harbor to those who remained after the battle smoke had cleared away as part of the price of war.

In that famous conflict there fell and died more men than have fallen in all the foreign wars of England, from the battle of Hastings down to the present time. The State of Pennsylvania lost more men in the historic conflict than did any other State north of the Mason and Dixon line, while North Carolina shared the same distinction among the States south of that line of demarcation.

Blue and Gray Together.

Nothing is left to remind one of the great battle save memory of those who survive and the silent tombs that dot the little national cemetery, and the unveiling of the monument at Cold Harbor, the Blue and Gray together, each joining hands to pay tribute to those whose blood had helped to remake the Union. As the veil, under the guiding hands of Mrs. Julia White Watson, daughter of Colonel Richard White, late colonel of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, fell away from the inscription, a great cheer went up from the throats of the united veterans of both sides, a union that was sweet in contrast to the war cries that arose on the same spot nearly half a century ago. The monument is both a memorial to the brave dead and an emblem of reunited hearts. Both sides, remembering that the ancient argument was long over, felt that it was a fitting tribute and knew it as a symbol of the new nation. There was oratory, but it was hardly needed to persuade men of the virtue and order.

Official Officer.

There was but one man to the occasion, and that blotted on an otherwise fair day was made by an officer of the law—One C. L. Beades, of the State Police, who, by his assertive officiousness and loud and continued threats to place people, including the visitors, under arrest if they failed to obey his incredible behests, caused a riot to all with whom he came in contact. He spoke with extreme harshness to three women, insulted a Pennsylvania veteran, and was so loud in his threats that people removed a little way from the speaker could not hear the addresses. Several took cognizance of his behavior, and he will be officially reported to Judge Mason, of Hanover.

Long Tramp to Battlefield.

Though, as some said, the veterans had little difficulty in getting away from Cold Harbor in '64, there was much difficulty encountered in getting there yesterday. After marching, 500 strong, from Murphy's Hotel, under escort of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues Band to the Southern depot, and arriving by train at Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines, as the place is known in battle lore, the visitors and local people went the rest of the way either on foot or in carriages, and the march nearly every available vehicle in Richmond was impressed into service, and numerous farmers helped in the transportation with their springless and uncomfortable wagons. But the tedious journey was at length made, and by 1:30 o'clock most of the visitors were on the scene. The long procession was led by the carriage of Governor Stuart, of Pennsylvania, with his staff, and followed by the organization, which was official family of Governor Swanson, who could not be present owing to a death in his family. Seats were provided for the official party, but the others had to stand, and when the ceremony was over, many of them have reached a ripe time of life.

Played "Dixie."

The ceremonies were presided over by Captain C. F. Gramlich, of Philadelphia, who in a few words made known the occasion which had brought the veterans together.

The opening prayer was delivered by the Rev. John W. Sayers, Pennsylvania (Continued on Page Four—Column 1.)

PRESIDENT RIDES BUCKING BRONCHO

Animal Quits His Capering When He Feels Presidential Weight Aboard.

GREGORY, TEX., October 20.—President Taft had a touch of rural Western life this afternoon, when he rode a cow pony to a small round-up of 1,200 head of cattle of the Rincon section of his brother's ranch, saw two wild steers cut out of the "bunch" and roped, witnessed the branding of some calves and saw half a hundred steers taking a spectacular dip in a disinfecting tank through which they had to swim for fifty feet or more. The President was given a picture of real life on the plains and the experience was a novel one.

The President's horse Sam splen a dead snake just as the President was about to take his seat in the saddle to go to the round-up and bucked viciously a number of times.

After President Taft had once gotten safely aboard, however, Sam was a good horse, and cut up no more.

President Taft, clothed in a khaki suit, led the procession, with Superintendent Green, of the Taft ranch, at his side. Lowing of cattle came over the plains long before the herd was in sight. "It was the biggest bunch of cattle," as they say on the ranch, that he, the President, had ever seen, and he looked on admiringly as the half-acre of cowpunchers in charge rode here and there in keeping the herd in perfect control.

A small bunch was cut out to show the President how the ranch work is carried on, and then two wild steers were started galloping over the plains, with half a dozen cowboys in pursuit.

First, the animals were roped around the neck and then by the hind legs and finally thrown. The methods of the cowmen in tying and releasing the cattle were fully explained to the President.

To-morrow afternoon President Taft will visit the town of Taft, named for him, and where, at the last election, he received the unanimous vote of every man over twenty-one years old. Early to-morrow he played golf against Charles P. Taft.

Secretary Dickinson and Captain Butt got thirty-eight ducks to-day, and the secretary, being a crack shot, again led his younger rival by a comfortable margin.

Fifteen hundred men, one man for each voting precinct in the State, will be drafted into service by the Democrats, whose duty shall be to advise all voters of the change of names on the ballot and caution them how to scratch out the names of D. C. Begles, Lockie, and D. E. Harrison, Socialist, and substitute the name of the new Democratic candidate.

Mr. Carlin said that the Democrats realize that the situation is a serious one and do not intend to be caught napping.

"A carry precinct in the State," said Mr. Carlin, "we will have a man who will tell all voters of the change in the names on the ballot. The judges cannot have the voters of the change, but are compelled to have one man at every precinct charged with this duty only."

It is pointed out that the entire ticket may be invalidated by the voter erasing names and substituting another with a pencil or stamp is all he has to do. The law does not provide that all can-

DANISH EXPLORER PRESENTS PROOFS OF DASH INTO NORTH

Rasmussen, After Talking to Eskimos, Comes to Support of Brooklyn Physician, and Hails Him as First to Reach Top of the Earth.

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[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

COPENHAGEN, October 20.—Mrs. Knud Rasmussen, wife of the Danish Arctic explorer, has received from her husband a report of his impressions of Dr. Frederick A. Cook, with a special request for its publication in the New York Times. The report, which is dated at Julianhaab, Greenland, September 25, reads as follows: "The last post from Denmark tells me that there has been some surprise among my countrymen that I, who was the only white man who saw Dr. Cook start, and who was the only man with the real knowledge of the Eskimo language who had been in contact with the Cape York Eskimos, have not sent any statement to civilization about my impressions of Dr. Cook's North Pole trip. I therefore now hasten to take this opportunity, which is afforded me by my accidental meeting with the steamer, to expedite the sending of my opinion to Denmark, an opinion which, in view of Peary's attacks, may be of value. I was on a voyage in Umanak Bay, North Greenland, when Dr. Cook passed Umanak going south on his way to Egedesminde, where he was going to wait for the Hans Egede to take him to Copenhagen. As I, before my journey in the Godthaab to North Star Bay, twenty miles north of the far Cape York, would have an opportunity of seeing the Cape York Eskimos, I wrote, just before I started from Hugsnak on July 19, a letter to Dr. Cook, the contents of which were as follows: 'My heartiest congratulations on your happy North Pole journey. Your victory is the greatest in the history of Arctic exploration. It will bear its reward itself, but great victories always bring envy to light, and you will, on your return, have to reckon on a big fight with ever-ready doubters. I therefore mean to be of great help to you if I, when during the summer I am visiting the polar Eskimos at Cape York, get a thorough interview with your companions if I happen to meet them.'

NO SECRET BALLOT FOR "DAUGHTERS"

They Will Continue to Elect Officers by Viva Voce Vote.

POLITICS CREEPING IN

North Carolina Woman Is Strong Possibility for President-General.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, October 20.—Politics crept into to-day's sessions of the annual convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, when the preliminary skirmish for prospective new general officers began. A divergent of views developed when Mrs. L. W. Kline, chairman of the rules committee, submitted a rule providing for the election by ballot of all general officers where there is more than one candidate for the office.

The advocates of the secret ballot were defeated, and the report of President-General and the Virginia Ma Sherry, of West Virginia; Mrs. John P. Hickman, of Tennessee; and Mrs. J. W. Faison, of North Carolina. The latter is regarded as a very strong possibility.

A note of sorrow was injected into the convention's sessions when a telegram was read announcing the sudden death to-day at Louisville, Ky., of Mrs. Basil W. Duke, one of the most efficient workers of the organization. When the telegram was read the members stood with bowed heads in token of their sorrow.

Great enthusiasm was aroused when the president-general told the story of a personal visit to President Roosevelt and the plea made in the name of the Daughters of the Confederacy, which caused the name of Jefferson Davis to be restored to Cabin John's Bridge. Memorial services for members who had died during the year were held to-day.

The question of indorsing a model for a monument for the statue to the women of the South will come up during the session.

ACCUSED OF AIDING ZELAYA'S ENEMIES

Guatemala May Be Haled to Central America's Court of Arbitration.

POLITICS CREEPING IN

President of Nicaragua Still Confident That He Can Defeat Rebel Leader.

MEXICO CITY, October 20.—If it is true, as reports indicate, that other governments in Central America, notably Guatemala, are assisting in the Estrada revolution in Nicaragua, Francisco Castro, Nicaraguan Minister to this capital, stated that the matter will be taken at once to the Central American court of arbitration at Cartago, Costa Rica.

Minister Castro intimated that his government is already taking steps in that direction, and that once the appeal to the court is made Nicaragua will exhaust every effort to prove its charges.

All Central American countries are bound by the Washington treaties, of which the international court is the outgrowth, to respect the rights and the territory of one another, the minister declares, and they are forbidden to aid in revolutions.

If it should be proved that Guatemala or any other Central American country is aiding the Estrada revolution in Nicaragua, a suitable penalty will be meted out by the court, said the minister.

Charge Is Ridiculed.

GUATEMALA CITY, October 20.—The report was reached here that President Zelaya accuses Guatemala of aiding the revolution in Nicaragua, but this charge is ridiculed, and it is pointed out that the Guatemalan government has always maintained the strictest neutrality in the affairs of other Central American States. Details of the movement in Nicaragua are lacking, but the newspapers here publish statements that it is making headway.

Gaining Ground.

PANAMA, October 20.—Nicaraguans resident here have received wireless messages from Bluefields to the effect that the revolution is gaining ground, and that many of the people, including exiles and former revolutionists, are joining General Estrada's forces every day.

Zelaya Still Confident.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 20.—A dispatch has been received at the State Department from Corinto, Nicaragua, to the effect that that city is still in the control of the Zelaya government and that there has been no fighting there. To-day, Nicaraguans resident here received a dispatch from their government declaring that the revolution is gaining ground, and that many of the people, including exiles and former revolutionists, are joining General Estrada's forces every day.

Thrown From Her Car.

Aged Mrs. Hubbard Died as Result of Injuries.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 20.—Mrs. Gardner G. Hubbard, eighty-four years old, was thrown out of her automobile this evening when it was struck by a street car, sustaining injuries from which she died two hours later in a hospital. Her skull was fractured. Mrs. Hubbard was prominent in the older set of Washington, being the widow of Gardner Green Hubbard, who financed and organized the company that exploited Dr. Alexander Graham Bell's telephone invention. Dr. Bell married Mrs. Hubbard's elder daughter, Mrs. Hubbard was also the sister of the late Richard McCurdy, president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

happen to meet them.

"In order to help me in getting the interview as complete as possible, tell each to give me a short resume of your journey before you leave Greenland, and I ask you to send this to Umanak by the Hans Egede on the 3d.

"However, during my stay between Cape York and Kimo I did not meet Dr. Cook's two companions, who at the time were about 100 miles north of North Star Bay, and the information I could get from other polar Eskimos was therefore only second-hand. On my return to Umanak, where I met the Hans Egede, there was no reply to my letter to Cook.

Time Comes to Speak.

"A few days later I met Cook at Egedesminde just before he was leaving, and as I got the impression that he was going to take the eventual doubters with a tone of superiority, which he had a perfect right to do, I thought a defense from me would be out of place, and I proposed to keep quiet, but now, after the information which I have from newspapers, which goes to September 9, I think the moment has come to speak. My report will be supplemented when I arrive at Copenhagen at the beginning of November.

"It is, of course, impossible for me to give absolute proofs that Cook, a single white man with two Eskimos, reached the pole. It must necessarily be more or less a matter of belief, as authorities can always maintain that a clever swindler, even if he has not reached the pole, may be very well able to construct a series of observations, and these, together, and in connection with real observations, it would be impossible to prove to be falsifications; but in the same way as it is possible to condemn criminals on circumstantial evidence, there will always, in such big and complicated things as a North Pole journey, be a number of small points which, without constituting absolute proof, still on the whole will give a picture of fact that leaves out all doubt.

"The polar Eskimos are, of course, not able to determine whether Cook has only been on the way to the pole or if he has really reached the ninth degree, but through them we can get a lot of details, which together have a value, as for instance: First, start of the expedition and the route taken over the ice; second, how far the expedition went; and, third, whether there were any specific details which hindered going further at the point Cook called the pole; fourth, the equipment of Cook and his two men at the start. That Cook was away from Anorok from January or February, 1908, until the spring of 1909 is a fact.

The First Proof.

"First. Start of the expedition and the route. The start from Anorok took place, according to the Eskimos, exactly at the time given by Cook.

"The expedition went over Ellesmere Land and through the sound which separates that land from Helberg Land away from the shore and out of the actual Polar Sea ice. Helping with the sledges went only Cook and his two men, Ahleah and Itooka-shoo. After they reached the polar ice and had gone directly to the north, the two Eskimos knew that the goal was the pole. The direction was well known to them through hearing of Peary's many expeditions, in which most of the tribe, at one time or another, had taken part. While Peary used to start from the north point of Grant's Land, Cook selected a western route, because he, on the basis of Peary's observations, expected to find better ice conditions there, a supposition which turned out to be correct, so the Eskimos, who knew the conditions north of Grant's Land, say. The friends of Ahleah and Itooka-shoo assert that the expedition had good ice and good weather, and that the ice became better the further they came out on the Polar Sea.

"Second. How far did the expedition go from shore? "The Eskimos, of course, cannot give the distance in figures, but they say that during his journey over the ice field from the shore the sun began to appear and stood high in the